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The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Volume VII. SATURDAY, May 17, 1794. Number 404.

Printed by JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.*

To the Public.

NOTICE is hereby given that the fubfcriber has got a good Ferry Boat, large enough to carry waggon and team, at his Ferry on the Monongahela river, on the nearefl road by 7 miles from Washington to Greensburgh, and Alliance Iron Works, good banks on each fide the river, the hills low and eafy to afcend. He alfo keeps entertainment for travellers. Any gentleman favoring him with their cuftom will be accommodated in the beft manner, and due attention will be given by the public's humble fervt.

PETER CASNER.

N. B. The above ferry is 18 miles from Waflhington, 16 from Cherry's mill, and 9 from Alliance Iron Works.

WHEREAS a certain James Gray, by fraud and deception, obtained a note on me for the fum of eight pounds, payable in linen cloth, on the firft of April, 1794, this is to forwarn all perfons from taking an aflignment on faid note, as I am determined not to pay it unlefs compelled by law.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, jun.

N. B. There is a credit on faid note for one pound five fhillings.

CAME to the plantation of the fubfcriber living on the Monongahela river, near Perry's mill, in Allegheny county, Elizabeth townfhip, a black Horfe, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, no marks, one fhoe on his right fore foot, about 6 years old. The owner is defired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

PHILIP HOUK.

May 3, 1794.

THE fubfcriber begs leave to inform the public that he continues to carry on the STOCKING-WEAVING bufinefs in Front ftreet, Pittfburgh, next door but one to Mr. Shaw's new brick houfe, where he has a quantity of thread and woolen ftockings, of different quality, for fale. He requefts that thofe who may be pleafed to favor him with their work, will have their yarn, either cotton, thread, or worfted, fpun from two to four dozen out of the pound, very ftack twifted, and brought to him in hanks. Thofe who live in the country will be informed with punctuality at the time of delivering their yarn, what time they may expect to have their work done.

MATTHEW M'COWN.

April 2, 1794.

WHEREAS there is no partnerfhip, nor has any ever been between the fubfcriber and any perfon in this country, and as I am about leaving it, I hereby requeft thofe indebted to me to make immediate payment to Mr. John Beaver, of George Town, who is fully authorifed to fettle my accounts.

SAMUEL S. THOMAS.

George Town, Allegheny county, April 24, 1794.

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‡‖‡ The Members who compofe the Weftmoreland county TROOP of HORSE, are requefted to meet in Greenfburgh, on Friday the 20th day of June next, precifely at 2 o'clock P. M. for Military Exercife, with their uniform, arms, and accoutrements in good order.

BENJAMIN LODG, Capt.

Greenfburgh, May 7, 1794.

THE fubfcriber informs the public and all France, that he has taken the well known and beautiful Houfe formerly occupied by Mr. J. Tannehill, on the bank of the Monongahela river, for the benevolent purpofe of entertaining the Travellers that may think proper to call on him—*Here the weary may reft—the hungry feed, and thofe who thirft may quaff of the beft.*

D. M'LANE.

Pittfburgh, 24th April, 1794.

A Frefh and very large Aflortment of

MERCHANDIZE

juft received from Philadelphia, and is now opening for Sale on the moft reafonable terms, by

William Chriſty.

Pittfburgh, 2d May, 1794.

An Act to erect the Town of Pittfburgh, in the County of Allegheny into a Borough, and for other purpofes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the inhabitants of the town of Pittfburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have, by their petition prayed to be incorporated, and that the faid town and its vicinity as hereafter defcribed fhould be erected into a borough; *And whereas* it may contribute to the advantage of the inhabitants of the faid town, as alfo to thofe who trade and refort there, and be of public utility that nuifanzes, encroachments of all forts, contentions, annoyances, and inconveniences in the faid town and its vicinity fhould be prevented, and for the promoting of rule, order and good government in the faid town.

Section I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and Houfe of Repreſentatives of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame,* That the faid town of Pittfburgh fhall be, and the fame is hereby erected into a borough, which fhall be called the borough of Pittfburgh, forever, the extent of which faid borough of Pittfburgh is and fhall be compriſed within the following boundaries, *to wit.* beginning at the point or confluence of the rivers Allegheny and Monongahela, and running up the north-eaft beach of the faid river Monongahela fouth fifty feven degrees, eaft thirty nine perches to Short ſtreet, thence fouth fixty four degrees, eaft two hundred and feven perches to Grant ſtreet, thence fouth feventy four degrees, eaft forty nine perches to the mouth of Suke's run, thence north thirty degrees, eaft one hundred and fifty perches to a poft in Andrew Watfon's field, thence north nineteen degrees, weft one hundred and fifty perches to the river Allegheny, thence down the ſaid river Allegheny fouth ſeventy one degrees, weſt three hundred and fifty perches, to the place of beginning.

Sect. II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That the freeholders and other inhabitants, houſe keepers in the ſaid borough of Pittſburgh, ſhall have power on the third Monday in May in every year, to elect two fit perſons to be Burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, who ſhall be freeholders therein, and that the perſon having the greateſt number of votes, ſhall be ſtiled the Chief Burgeſs, and alſo to elect four ſuitable perſons aſſiſtants for advifing, aiding, and aſſiſting the ſaid burgeſſes in the execution of the powers and authorities hereby given them, and alſo to elect a high conſtable and town clerk, who ſhall be reſidents in the ſaid borough of Pittſburgh, *Provided,* That no perſon ſhall be entitled to vote in the election or to be elected to any of the ſaid offices unleſs he ſhall have been a reſident in the ſaid borough of Pittſburgh at leaſt one whole year previous to the time of ſuch election.

Sect. III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That the ſaid burgeſſes, freeholders, and inhabitants within the ſaid borough, and their ſucceſſors forever hereafter, ſhall be one body politic and corporate in deed and in law, by the name of "The burgeſſes, freeholders, and inhabitants of the borough of Pittſburgh in the county of Allegheny," and they and their ſucceſſors ſhall have a perpetual ſucceſſion by the name of "The burgeſſes, freeholders, and inhabitants of the borough of Pittſburgh, in the county of Allegheny," and by that name ſhall at all times hereafter be perſons able and capable in law to have, take, receive and poſſeſs lands, tenements, rents, liberties, juriſdiction, franchiſes, and hereditaments to them and their ſucceſſors in fee ſimple, or for term of life, lives, years or otherwiſe, and alſo goods and chattels, and other things of what nature or kind ſoever, and alſo to give, grant, let, ſell, and aſſign the ſaid lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, & chattels, and to do and execute all other things about the ſame, by the name aforeſaid, and they ſhall forever hereafter be perſons able and capable in law to ſue and be ſued, plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered unto, defend and be defended in all or any of the courts within this commonwealth in all manner of actions, ſuits, complaints, pleas, cauſes, and matters whatſoever, and it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid burgeſſes, freeholders, and inhabitants of the borough of Pittſburgh aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors forever hereafter, to have and uſe one common ſeal for ſealing of all acts and inſtruments reſpecting any buſineſs of what nature or kind ſoever touching the ſaid corporation, and the ſame from time to time at their will to change and alter.

Sect. IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch of the burgeſſes, conſtables, aſſiſtants, freeholders and other inhabitants houſe-keepers in the ſaid borough, who ſhall have reſided within the ſaid borough for at leaſt one whole year next preceding any ſuch election to be aforeſaid, after directed, on the third Monday in May in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four, and on the ſame day, yearly, thereafter, forever, publicly to meet at the market houſe within the ſaid borough, and then and there to nominate, elect, and chooſe by ballot, two able freemen of the inhabitants of the ſaid borough, having an eſtate of freehold therein, to be burgeſſes, one to be conſtable, and one to be town clerk, and four freeholders, as aforeſaid, to be aſſiſtants within the ſame, for aſſiſting the ſaid burgeſſes in managing the affairs of the borough, and in keeping the peace and good order therein, which election ſhall be held from time to time by the high conſtable of the preceding year, and the names of the perſons ſo elected ſhall be certified under his ſeal, to the governor of the commonwealth for the time being, within 30 days next after ſuch election, and the burgeſs who ſhall have the majority of votes ſhall be called the chief burgeſs of the ſaid borough, but if the votes ſhould be equal, the governor ſhall determine which ſhall be chief burgeſs, and if the freeholders and others of the ſaid borough ſhall neglect or refuſe to chooſe burgeſſes and the ſaid other officers in manner aforeſaid, that then it ſhall and may be lawful for the governor to nominate, appoint, and commiſſionate burgeſſes, conſtables, town clerk and aſſiſtants for that year, to hold and continue in their reſpective offices until the next time of annual election appointed as aforeſaid, and ſo as often as occaſion may require.

Sect. V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That it ſhall and may be lawful for the burgeſſes, freeholders, and inhabitants of the ſaid borough, and their ſucceſſors, to have, hold, and keep at the place erected for that purpoſe within the ſaid borough, two markets in each week, *that is to ſay,* one market on Wednesday, and one market on Saturday in every week of the year forever, and there ſhall be a clerk of the market, appointed by the burgeſſes and aſſiſtants of the ſaid borough, who ſhall have the aſſize of bread, wine, beer, wood, coal, hay, corn, and other proviſions brought for the uſe of the inhabitants, and who ſhall and may perform all things belonging to the office of a clerk of the market within the ſaid borough, and ſhall be removeable by the burgeſſes and aſſiſtants as aforeſaid, and another from time to time appointed, and removed as they ſhall find neceſſary.

Sect. VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That the burgeſſes, freeholders, and inhabitants of the ſaid borough of Pittſburgh reſpectively, ſhall forever enjoy all the powers, juriſdictions, exclufions, authorities and privileges, and be ſubject to the ſame qualifications, reſtrictions, penalties, fines and forfeitures within the ſaid borough, as are enjoyed by and limited to the burgeſſes and inhabitants of the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks, by virtue of an act of general aſſembly paſſed the 12th day of September in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty three, or ſuch part thereof as is now in force, except only, that the ſaid borough of Pittſburgh ſhall not be a ſeparate election diſtrict, but the election diſtricts in the ſaid county of Allegheny ſhall be as heretofore provided by law.

Foreign Intelligence.

WARSAW, February 15.

THE Ruſſian troops of the Ukraine and Podolia are all in motion, as alſo thoſe who are quartered in Tartary; they are making diſpoſitions which ſeem to announce a ſpeedy war with the Turks; and unfortunately our advices from Conſtantinople give us room to believe peace will ſoon be at an end between thoſe two powers.

VIENNA, February 17.

The lateſt advices from Conſtantinople leave no room to doubt, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia conſiders the preſent ſtate of Europe as favourable to the execution of her deſigns againſt the Turkiſh Empire. The Ruſſian Ambaſſador has communicated to the Divan, "That his Miſtreſs inſiſts on an embargo being laid on all French veſſels in the Turkiſh ports; and that he has alſo poſitive orders to demand a declaration of war from the Grand Signior, againſt that rebellious nation; the refuſal of which will be conſidered as a declaration of war againſt the Empreſs."—Nothing farther is yet known than that the Ottoman Government is determined to ſupport their independency, by treating with juſt contempt the mandates of foreign Sovereigns.

LONDON, February 27.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

THE ARMIES OF THE REPUBLIC—ARMY OF THE NORTH.

Liſle, 18 Pluvoiſe, (Feb. 6.)

The committee of public ſafety foreſeeing that the coaleſced powers will make the moſt ſtrenuous efforts at the commencement of the campaign, have reſolved to encreaſe the army of the North, to 180,000 men.. Since this determination has been known, reinforcements arrive daily at Liſle.

ARMIES OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

Landau, 27 Pluvoiſe, (15th Feb.)

The poſition of theſe armies is very good. The lines that have been drawn as far as Germerſheim, are extremely ſtrong, as well as the intrenchments that have been thrown up at Winweiler. The enemy, knowing the importance of theſe intrenchments, have made ſeveral attempts to drive the French from them, but without effect. Large quantities of proviſion are ſent to the armies from the neighbouring departments, and there is no longer any want of gun powder.

ARMY OF THE ALPS.

Chamberry, 15 Pluvoiſe (Feb. 3.)

The ſeaſon being too rigorous to admit of military operations, the army is employed in enlightening the people, and in fortifying the ſpirit of patriotiſm.

ARMY THE EASTERN PYRENNEES.

Perpignan, 24 Pluvoiſe, (Feb. 12.)

The enemy occupies the Rock of Battere, and 400 Portugueſe are diſtributed between Palaſide and Monthole. From the fort des Bains to the bottom of the defile, all the heights are planted with cannon. An army keeps poſſeſſion of the advantageous poſts round Boulou, but as the enemy have no heavily artillery, their light pieces cannot withſtand the Republican bayonet. The emigrants are poſted at Collioure. The Republic has nothing to dread from open force, but much from ſecret treaſon. The General of the army of the Eaſtern Pyremnes, is much beloved by the ſoldiers.

ARMY OF THE SOUTH.

Port de la Montagne, (Toulon) 15 Pluvoiſe, (Feb. 3.)

The public works are carried on in this port, with an inconceivable activity. Seven ſhips of the line are at this moment in the road. The fleet of the enemy has entirely quitted our ſhores, and two French frigates are employed in cruiſing before the iſles of Hiéres and Toulon. They have taken two Engliſh ſhips laden with ſugar and coffee.

ARMY OF THE WEST.

Breſt, 22d Pluvoiſe, (10th Feb.)

This army is receiving daily reinforcements. A large detachment has been ſent off to quell the diſturbances which have been occaſioned by a body of royaliſts.

A French frigate has ſent into Breſt a Spaniſh veſſel laden with 78,800 piaſtres. Within the ſpace of one month, 80 Britiſh ſhips have been ſent into this harbour. The ſquadron commanded by Keranguen, and which was ſent to convoy the expedition to America to a certain latitude, returned the 10th inſt. without having met with any interruption from the fleet of the enemy. The ſquadron brought 16 prizes laden with corn, and deſtined for Spain.

The army of the North, tho' the committee of public ſafety has fixed its increaſe at 180,000, will be augmented to	men 220,000
The united armies of the Rhine and the Moſelle, to	280,000
The army of the Alps, to	60,000
The army of the Eaſtern Pyrennees, to	80,000
The army of the South, to	60,000
The army of the Weſt, to	80,000
Total,	780,000

This augmentation will be produced without having recourſe to the men of the ſecond requiſition.

March 6. On Sunday night at half paſt twelve o'clock the Duke of York ſet off from the Secretary of State's office, to reſume his command of the army of the continent.—The Duke of York ſailed from Dover on Monday evening with a fair wind.

Letters from Genoa of the 8th ult. ſtate the arrival of a Britiſh meſſenger in that harbour, with orders from the Court of London to Admiral lord Hood to raiſe the blockade, which has been done accordingly.

A Dutch mail arrived here this morning.—Nothing new has occured upon the Rhine; but all accounts agree in aſſerting, that a rupture between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Turks is inevitable. Several of her officers have ſet off for the ports in the Black Sea.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

February 15.

The crew and officers of the frigate La Surveillante, teſtified their approbation of the decree which condemns to death every commander of a ſhip of war who ſhall ſurrender his veſſel to the enemy. They ſwore that their frigate ſhould never enter an Engliſh port, whilſt they ſhould be ſtationed on board her.

The Repreſentatives of the people with the army at the Weſtern Pyrennes to the Convention.

"*Long live the Republic!—Chauſſins-Dragoons,*

"*Pluvoiſe, 17 (Feb. 5.)*

"This morning we were attacked by five columns of Spaniſh troops, compoſed of about 15,000 men. Their intention was to fire the barracks of the Sans Culottes, and to penetrate into the interior; but we have vanquiſhed, and forced the Spaniſh general to retreat, after having loſt about 1200 men. Our loſs conſiſts in 60 killed, and 150 wounded. The battle laſted eight hours. This is one of the moſt glorious days of the republic. The French, attacked on all points, have triumphed every where."

One of the new deputies of St. Domingo gave a narrative of the late troubles in that colony. He aſcribed them to Galbaud. This friend of Dumourier was ſent to St. Domingo, at the moment the traitor Damourier ſold to Auſtria and Pruſſia the territory of the Republic. Worthy pupil of ſuch a maſter! He arrived in St. Domingo with the gold of Spain.

In order to deliver it to the Spaniards, he found that he muſt ſtop the labours of the patriots and the civil commiſſioners, and debauch the negroes. His intrigues raiſed only to corrupt the perſons of colour: they reſiſted his gold; and Galbaud finding that he could not ſubdue their maſculine energy, and their vigorous oppoſition took ſhelter among the Engliſh at Canada, leaving behind him marks of his ferocity and rage at the Cape.

La. Croix. We cannot diſſemble but that in our conſtitution we are egotiſts, and that we have forgotten the people of colour. We muſt avenge ourſelves from the cenſure of poſterity. We muſt at length frankly meet the great queſtion and in truth our principles force us to it. Let us then declare that ſlavery is aboliſhed in all the French colonies! let us declare that all the men of colour are French citizens, and that they ſhall enjoy the bleſſings of the conſtitution we have decreed!

The National Convention roſe ſpontaneouſly to decree the propoſition of Lacroix. The moſt affecting ſcene took place—each member with eager haſte ran to claſp in his embraces the deputies of St. Domingo, while tears of joy ran down their cheeks,

Cambon obſerved, that a female negroe, an excellent patriot, who attended regularly the ſittings of the Convention, had fainted with joy at the ſcene which had juſt paſſed. He demanded that this trait ſhould be inſerted in the proceſs verbal.

A member demanded that the marine miniſter ſhould diſpatch veſſels to announce this joyful news to the colonies; and that whenever our armies ſhould ſet foot on the colonies of foreign powers, they ſhould publiſh this decree.

"Repreſentatives," ſaid Danton, "hitherto you have decreed liberty only to ourſelves, but to-day, in the face of the univerſe, you have decreed univerſal liberty. Hitherto your liberty has appeared a kind of truſt, but this day it is brightened. Yeſterday, when I ſaw the preſident embrace the negro citizen who now ſits among us, I was on the eve of moving the propoſition which you have now decreed. The aſſembly was not then ſufficiently full. This day you have done juſtice to humanity. But let us be moderators of this wiſe decree. Let us ſend it to the committee of public ſafety, that they may take prudent meaſures in order that the execution of the decree may meet with no impediment. Let us reflect that this paſſage, ſo ſudden from ſlavery to freedom, may be unfortunate, while we ought only to be deſirous of making it uſeful. Whatever may be the reſult, it is for poſterity that we labour, and they will judge of our bleſſings conferred on them. It belongs to the French republic to bear the torch of truth to every part of the globe.

LONDON, March 6.

England is to pay the king of Pruſſia the moderate ſum of 700,000l. for his aſſiſtance in the next campaign.—This claim, which has been for ſome time under conſideration, was not finally decided until Monday laſt. The reaſons which induced this deciſion, will be ſtated by the Miniſter, when he brings forward the poſtſcript to his Budget.

The Pruſſian prints ſtate, that a debate had taken place in the German diet at Ratiſbon, in the beginning of laſt month, on the queſtion—whether the empire ſhall enter into a negociation reſpecting peace, with commiſſioners that might arrive with ſuch offers from the convention? Which was carried in the affirmative by a very great majority of votes. This evinces that the Pruſſian monarchy is preparing the public mind to withdraw from the preſent confederacy.

American Affairs.

BOSTON, April 21.

"Now we go up, up, up,
And now we go down, down, down,
Now we go this way and that,
And now we go round, round, round.

This is the exact nature of congreſſional politics. One day peace—then war—then peace, and then war again, till a reaſonable being knows not where to find theſe illuſtrious ſtateſmen, any more than you can trace the windings of an eel in the long waving graſs of a pond, or an Indian in the woods of Muſkingum. One hour we have an embargo, then we may expect it will drop at the expiration of thirty days. One day commercial reſtrictions will anſwer—then again theſe wont do. Sometimes we muſt negociate—then we muſt reſiſt with energy, Haughty to our friends, timid to our foes; the time paſſes away without object or ſyſtem.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

In Senate, April 16, 1794.

The following written meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Randridge, his ſecretary.

United States, 16th April, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

The communications which I have made to you during your preſent ſeſſion, from the diſpatches of our minister in London, contain a ſerious aſpect of our affairs with Great Britain. But as peace ought to be purſued with unremitted zeal, before the laſt reſource, which has ſo often been the ſcourge of nations, and cannot fail to check the advanced proſperity of the United States, is contemplated, I have tho't proper to nominate, and do hereby nominate JOHN JAY, as envoy extraordinary of the United States, to his Britannic majeſty.

My confidence in our miniſter plenipotentiary in London continues undiminiſhed. But a miſſion like this, while it correſponds with the ſolemnity of the occaſion, will announce to the world a ſolicitude for a friendly adjuſtment of our complaints, and a reluctance to hoſtility. Going immediately from the United States, ſuch an envoy will carry with him a full knowledge of the exiſting temper and ſenſibility of our country; and will thus be taught to vindicate our rights with firmneſs and to cultivate peace with ſincerity.

G. WASHINGTON.

Pittſburgh, May 17.

About two weeks ſince, a Munſee Indian was killed at Fort Franklin by A. Robertſon, jun. It appears that this unfortunate affair was accidental. Extract of a letter from Gen. Wilkins dated Fort Franklin, 11th of May, 1794.

"The council of the Six Nations and Munſees that were here, reſpecting young Robertſon, cloſed this day. The Indians are perfectly ſatisfied with what was offered to ſatisfy the relations of the dead Indian. They are to receive the wampum brought by Mr. Nicholſon, and fifty dollars worth of goods, all of which are to remain in the hands of the commanding officer of this place, until the relations come to receive it, and Robertſon is to

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ARMIES OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

Landau, 27 Pluvoiſe, (15th Feb.)

The poſition of theſe armies is very good. The lines that have been drawn as far as Germersheim, are extremely ſtrong, as well as the intrenchments that have been thrown up at Winweiler. The enemy, knowing the importance of theſe intrenchments, have made ſeveral attempts to drive the French from them, but without effect. Large quantities of proviſion are ſent to the armies from the neighbouring departments, and there is no longer any want of gun powder.

ARMY OF THE ALPS.

Chamberry, 15 Pluvoiſe (Feb. 3.)

The ſeaſon being too rigorous to admit of military operations, the army is employed in enlightening the people, and in fortifying the ſpirit of patriotiſm.

ARMY THE EASTERN PYRENNEES.

Perpignan, 24 Pluvoiſe, (Feb. 12.)

The enemy occupies the Rock of Battere, and 400 Portugueſe are diſtributed between Palaſide and Monthole. From the fort des Bains to the bottom of the defile, all the heights are planted with cannon. An army keeps poſſeſſion of the advantageous poſts round Boulou, but as the enemy have no heavily artillery, their light pieces cannot withſtand the Republican bayonet. The emigrants are poſted at Collioure. The Republic has nothing to dread from open force, but much from ſecret treaſon. The General of the army of the Eaſtern Pyrennes, is much beloved by the ſoldiers.

ARMY OF THE SOUTH.

Port de la Montagne, (Toulon) 15 Pluvoiſe, (Feb. 3.)

The public works are carried on in this port, with an inconceivable activity. Seven ſhips of the line are at this moment in the road. The fleet of the enemy has entirely quitted our ſhores, and two French frigates are employed in cruiſing before the iſles of Hieres and Toulon. They have taken two Engliſh ſhips laden with ſugar and coffee.

ARMY OF THE WEST.

Breſt, 22d Pluvoiſe, (10th Feb.)

This army is receiving daily reinforcements. A large detachment has been ſent off to quell the diſturbances which have been occaſioned by a body of royaliſts.

A French frigate has ſent into Breſt a Spaniſh veſſel laden with 78,800 piaſtres. Within the ſpace of one month, 80 Britiſh ſhips have been ſent into this harbour. The ſquadron commanded by Keranguen, and which was ſent to convoy the expedition to America to a certain latitude, returned the 10th inſt. without having met with any interruption from the fleet of the enemy. The ſquadron brought 16 prizes laden with corn, and deſtined for Spain.

The army of the North, tho' the committee of public ſafety has fixed its increaſe at 180,000, will be augmented to	men 220,000
The united armies of the Rhine and the Moſelle, to	280,000
The army of the Alps, to	60,000
The army of the Eaſtern Pyrennees, to	80,000
The army of the South, to	60,000
The army of the Weſt, to	80,000
Total,	780,000

This augmentation will be produced without having recourſe to the men of the ſecond requiſition.

March 6. On Sunday night at half paſt twelve o'clock the Duke of York ſet off from the Secretary of State's office, to reſume his command of the army of the continent.—The Duke of York ſailed from Dover on Monday evening with a fair wind.

Letters from Genoa of the 8th ult. ſtate the arrival of a Britiſh meſſenger in that harbour, with orders from the Court of London to Admiral lord Hood to raiſe the blockade, which has been done accordingly.

A Dutch mail arrived here this morning.—Nothing new has occured upon the Rhine; but all accounts agree in aſſerting, that a rupture between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Turks is inevitable. Several of her officers have ſet off for the ports in the Black Sea.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,
February 15.

The crew and officers of the frigate La Surveillante, teſtified their approbation of the decree which condemns to death every commander of a ſhip of war who ſhall ſurrender his veſſel to the enemy. They ſwore that their frigate ſhould never enter an Engliſh port, whilſt they ſhould be ſtationed on board her.

The Repreſentatives of the people with the army at the Weſtern Pyrennes to the Convention.

"*Long live the Republic!—Chauvins-Dragoons,*

"*Pluvoiſe, 17 (Feb. 5.)*

"This morning we were attacked by five columns of Spaniſh troops, compoſed of about 15,000 men. Their intention was to fire the barracks of the Sans Culottes, and to penetrate into the interior; but we have vanquiſhed, and forced the Spaniſh general to retreat, after having loſt about 1200 men. Our loſs conſiſts in 60 killed, and 150 wounded. The battle laſted eight hours. This is one of the moſt glorious days of the republic. The French, attacked on all points, have triumphed every where."

One of the new deputies of St. Domingo gave a narrative of the late troubles in that colony. He aſcribed them to Galbaud. This friend of Dumourier was ſent to St. Domingo, at the moment the traitor Dumourier ſold to Auſtria and Pruſſia the territory of the Republic. Worthy pupil of ſuch a maſter! He arrived in St. Domingo with the gold of Spain.

In order to deliver it to the Spaniards, he found that he muſt ſtop the labours of the patriots and the civil commiſſioners, and debauch the negroes. His intrigues raiſed only to corrupt the perſons of colour; they reſiſted his gold; and Galbaud finding that he could not ſubdue their maſculine energy, and their vigorous oppoſition took ſhelter among the Engliſh at Canada, leaving behind him marks of his ferocity and rage at the Cape.

La. Croix. We cannot diſſemble but that in our conſtitution we are egotiſts, and that we have forgotten the people of colour. We muſt avenge ourſelves from the cenſure of poſterity. We muſt at length frankly meet the great queſtion and in truth our principles force us to it. Let us then declare that ſlavery is aboliſhed in all the French colonies! let us declare that all the men of colour are French citizens, and that they ſhall enjoy the bleſſings of the conſtitution we have decreed!

The National Convention roſe ſpontaneouſly to decree the propoſition of Lacroix. The moſt affecting ſcene took place—each member with eager haſte ran to claſp in his embraces the deputies of St. Domingo, while tears of joy ran down their cheeks,

Cambon obſerved, that a female negroe, an excellent patriot, who attended regularly the ſittings of the Convention, had fainted with joy at the ſcene which had juſt paſſed. He demanded that this trait ſhould be inſerted in the proceſs verbal.

A member demanded that the marine miniſter ſhould diſpatch veſſels to announce this joyful news to the colonies; and that whenever our armies ſhould ſet foot on the colonies of foreign powers, they ſhould publiſh this decree.

"Repreſentatives," ſaid Danton, "hitherto you have decreed liberty only to ourſelves, but to-day, in the face of the univerſe, you have decreed univerſal liberty. Hitherto your liberty has appeared a kind of truſt, but this day it is brightened. Yeſterday, when I ſaw the preſident embrace the negro citizen who now ſits among us, I was on the eve of moving the propoſition which you have now decreed. The aſſembly was not then ſufficiently full. This day you have done juſtice to humanity. But let us be moderators of this wiſe decree. Let us ſend it to the committee of public ſafety, that they may take prudent meaſures in order that the execution of the decree may meet with no impediment. Let us reflect that this paſſage, ſo ſudden from ſlavery to freedom, may be unfortunate, while we ought only to be deſirous of making it uſeful. Whatever may be the reſult, it is for poſterity that we labour, and they will judge of our bleſſings conferred on them. It belongs to the French republic to bear the torch of truth to every part of the globe.

LONDON, March 6.

England is to pay the king of Pruſſia the moderate ſum of 700,000l. for his aſſiſtance in the next campaign.—This claim, which has been for ſome time under conſideration, was not finally decided until Monday laſt. The reaſons which induced this deciſion, will be ſtated by the Miniſter, when he brings forward the poſtſcript to his Budget.

The Pruſſian prints ſtate, that a debate had taken place in the German diet at Ratiſbon, in the beginning of laſt month, on the queſtion—whether the empire ſhall enter into a negociation reſpecting peace, with commiſſioners that might arrive with ſuch offers from the convention? Which was carried in the affirmative by a very great majority of votes. This evinces that the Pruſſian monarchy is preparing the public mind to withdraw from the preſent confederacy.

American Affairs.

BOSTON, April 21.

"Now we go up, up, up,
And now we go down, down, down,
Now we go this way and that,
And now we go round, round, round."

This is the exact nature of congreſſional politics. One day peace—then war—then peace, and then war again, till a reaſonable being knows not where to find theſe illuſtrious ſtateſmen, any more than you can trace the windings of an eel in the thick waving graſs of a pond, or an Indian in the woods of Muſkingum. One hour we have an embargo, then we may expect it will drop at the expiration of thirty days. One day commercial reſtrictions will anſwer—then again theſe wont do. Sometimes we muſt negociate—then we muſt reſiſt with energy, Haughty to our friends, timid to our foes; the time paſſes away without object or ſyſtem.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

In Senate, April 16, 1794.

The following written meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Randridge, his ſecretary.

United States, 16th April, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate.

The communications which I have made to you during your preſent ſeſſion, from the diſpatches of our minister in London, contain a ſerious aſpect of our affairs with Great Britain. But as peace ought to be purſued with unremitted zeal, before the laſt reſource, which has ſo often been the ſcourge of nations, and cannot fail to check the advanced proſperity of the United States, is contemplated, I have tho't proper to nominate, and do hereby nominate JOHN JAY, as envoy extraordinary of the United States, to his Britannic majeſty.

My confidence in our miniſter plenipotentiary in London continues undiminiſhed. But a miſſion like this, while it correſponds with the ſolemnity of the occaſion, will announce to the world a ſolicitude for a friendly adjuſtment of our complaints, and a reluctance to hoſtility. Going immediately from the United States, ſuch an envoy will carry with him a full knowledge of the exiſting temper and ſenſibility of our country; and will thus be taught to vindicate our rights with firmneſs and to cultivate peace with ſincerity.

G. WASHINGTON.

Pittſburgh, May 17.

About two weeks ſince, a Munſee Indian was killed at Fort Franklin by A. Robertſon, jun. It appears that this unfortunate affair was accidental. Extract of a letter from Gen. Wilkins dated Fort Franklin, 11th of May, 1794.

"The council of the Six Nations and Munſees that were here, reſpecting young Robertſon, cloſed this day. The Indians are perfectly ſatisfied with what was offered to ſatisfy the relations of the dead Indian. They are to receive the wampum brought by Mr. Nicholſon, and fifty dollars worth of goods, all of which are to remain in the hands of the commanding officer of this place, until the relations come to receive it, and Robertſon is to be

main in confinement here until that time.

"I left the troops that came with me in good ſpirits in the neighbourhood of Le Bœuf, to which place I expect to return in a few days."

The Indians have lately been troubleſome on the Ohio; a man going down in a boat of the contractors, was killed, and a family of four perſons were killed a ſhort diſtance below Muſkingum, about three weeks ago.

The legiſlature of this ſtate, during their late ſeſſion, paſſed ſeventy one laws. Thoſe having a reference to this country will be publiſhed as they come to hand.

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May 16.

Pittſburgh, May 10, 1794.

Mr. Scull,

I encloſe you a letter, and a report of a committee brought me by laſt poſt, from Mr. Scott, one of our repreſentatives in Congreſs, to whom I had officially tranſmitted a copy of the reſolves of the delegates who met here the 19th of laſt month. As every fellow citizen is equally concerned with myſelf in the communication thoſe papers contain, you will pleaſe to inſert them in your next week's paper.

I am, ſir,
Your humble ſervant,
W. H. BEAUMONT.

Philadelphia, 3d May, 1794.

SIR,

I am favored with your's of the 25th of laſt month, incloſing reſolutions of a meeting of delegates at Pittſburgh the 19th of the ſame month. In return, I tranſmit you a report of a committee of the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States, on the remonſtrance of the people weſt of the Allegheny mountains, as well for the information of the ſaid delegates, as of the citizens at large. This report I have no doubt will be adopted by the houſe, and I believe nothing further will be done at preſent on that ſubject, upon which the executive has laid before us voluminous negociations, which, however, are in confidence, conſequently I am not at liberty to enter into particulars, and can only inform you in general, that thoſe negociations are ſtill depending, and that our claim of right, as well as the intereſt of Spain, in an amicable and juſt accommodation, is ſtated in the ſtrongeſt terms. From the firm meaſures purſued by the executive, and the preſent ſeeming diſpoſition of the Spaniſh government, we have ſome good ground of hope.

On the ſubject of the weſtern poſts, we have alſo lengthy negociations, which have appeared in print, and with which I preſume you are acquainted, if you are not, I will tell you, they are not very promiſing: however, a ſpecial embaſſy is ordered to the court of Britain, on American complaints—the event of which, as well as of the Spaniſh negociations, we muſt wait with Chriſtian patience.

Your Pittſburgh delegates appear to plume themſelves on the acceſſion of force they have gained upon the ſea coaſts by the late ſpoliations on the American commerce; now, ſay they, America will make a common cauſe, &c. &c. This is, indeed, a very natural concluſion from the premiſes; but, alas, you are miſtaken! ſtrange as it is to tell, and although it will require all your credulity, in aid of my credibility, to make it believed, there are not wanting here ſome who can ſay, *your claims are ſtale*, and ought not to be admitted in company with the recent depredations on commerce, which may procraſtinate that indemnity *four*, which ought to abſorb all other conſiderations, and for which, and which alone, we demand not only a ſpecial envoy, but an immediate guarantee. This is too dark a picture to dwell upon. You will be ready to conclude that weſtern blood weighs nothing in the ſcale of American politics; beware of this error; thoſe I have been deſcribing are far from a majority; nay, they are comparatively few in number.

Was my approbation of the proceedings of the delegates at Pittſburgh either neceſſary or uſeful, I hardly know, whether I ſhould moſt approve the manly firmneſs, or, with ſome few exceptions, the moderation with which they expreſs their ſentiments. I wiſh however, that in the few caſes alluded to, the mode of expreſſion had been a little varied toward the moderate ſide. I hope the delegates will pardon this freedom in their fellow citizen.

You are at liberty to make ſuch uſe of this letter and the incloſed report, for the information of the people, as you think proper.

I am, with much reſpect,
Your very humble ſervant,
THOMAS SCOTT.

The Committee to whom was referred, the remonſtrance of the People weſt of the Alleghany mountain, relative to the navigation of the river Miſſiſippi.

REPORT, That meaſures having been taken, and being ſtill purſued by the executive, by negociations with the court of Spain, to obtain, by peaceable means, the free navigation of the ſaid river, to which the United States are entitled by treaty; and having full confidence that this deſirable object will be ſteadily and vigilantly purſued by the proper conſtitutional authority, till it ſhall be accompliſhed, and viewing the ſubject as falling peculiarly within the limits of executive department, they are of opinion, that the ſaid remonſtrance ought to be ſent to the Preſident of the United States, for his information, having no doubt, that all due attention, will, as heretofore, be paid by him to the ſubject, and every practicable meaſure purſued, to obtain redreſs of the grievance complained of.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

AS I believe all who underſtand and purſue the real intereſts of this country, are deſirous of deciſive meaſures againſt Britain, the Senate's rejection of the non importation bill may occaſion ſome ſurpriſe. It is ſaid by thoſe who know, that the Senate would at leaſt have paſſed this bill, and perhaps have gone further, if they had not a few days before concurred with the Preſident in the appointment of an envoy extraordinary to negociate with Britain. This ſtep they thought abſolutely precluded them from adopting a legiſlative meaſure, which would render their negociation vain or impracticable, and diſcloſe to Britain the utmoſt length we were to go. As the Houſe of Repreſentatives had fixed the commencement of this law to the firſt of November, there was time enough before that date to know the intentions of Britain, and take our meaſures accordingly as effectively as now, and without an open quarrel between the legiſlature and executive. The queſtion, it is ſaid, was not made a party queſtion, ſome of both parties went over to the oppoſite ſide, and ſome of the moſt unqueſtionable patriotiſm left the houſe rather than vote with their friends for the bill. The negociation was conſidered as neceſſary, as the laſt effort for avoiding war. And the non-importation was conſidered as inconſiſtent with the negociation. And it is well believed that Jay will accept of no terms, ſhort of thoſe propoſed by the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Indeed, in my opinion, after the minority in the Houſe of Repreſentatives had ſucceeded in ſuſpending the bill till the firſt of November, there was little good to be expected from it, unleſs it had been accompanied with an immediate ſequeſtration, and a prohibition of all remittances. Had the bill paſſed as it was, our merchants would have ſent their laſt ſhilling, and pledged the full extent of their credit, to purchaſe the utmoſt quantity of goods before November. This inſtead of injuring, would have given a temporary relief, and new ſpring to the manufactures of Britain. That court, to enjoy the full effect of the ſpeculation, would have carefully ſuſpended her anſwer till then, and then given the anſwer we may now get by negociation. Perhaps the anſwer may come earlier by the Preſident's method, and be as favorable to us under the fear, as under the execution of the non-importation law. For I truſt Britain will now know, that there is not a ſpeculator nor a Britiſh agent on this continent, after the failure of this negociation, who will dare to ſhew his face or open his lips in favor of Britain.

The conſtitutionality of the appointment of Mr. Jay has been greatly queſtioned, and on very plauſible grounds. Indeed, conſidering the known diſcretion of the Preſident, one muſt wonder, that he ſhould have choſen indirectly to interupt and defeat a legiſlative meaſure, which the houſe of repreſentatives had taken up and acted on with proper authority, and were carrying through with diligence.

NOTICE.

THE Volunteers compoſing the company of Light Horſe, in the ſecond brigade of Waſhington county militia, are requeſted to be punctual in meeting at Henry Vanmetre's, on Saturday the 7th of June next, at 12 o'clock.

JOSEPH KERR, Captain.

May 2, 1794.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber on the 17th of April, a ſmall bay Horſe, ten years old, thirteen hands high, with a ſhort ſtiff main, part cut off on the near ſide, carries his tail on one ſide, ſhod before, a natural trotter. The above reward will be paid to any perſon that will deliver him to the ſubſcriber near Brown's ferry, in the forks of Yough.

DAVID JONES.

May 4, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living at the Nine Mile Run, Pitt township, Allegheny county, on the 2d inſtant, a bright bay Mare, 14 hands and an half high, ſuppoſed to be about ten years old, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and a white ring round the near hind leg. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

D. M'NAIR.

May 9, 1794.

Meaſon, Dillon & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT their Furnace on Dunbar's run, Fayette county, three miles from Stewart's croſſings, on Youghiogeny river, a ſupply of well aſſorted CASTINGS, which they will ſell for caſh at the reduced price of Thirty Five Pounds per ton.

Union Furnace, April 19, 1794.

Nathaniel Iriſh & Co.

HAVE removed their Store to the Brick Houſe in Liberty ſtreet, Pittſburgh, where they have for ſale a neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE on the moſt reaſonable terms. All thoſe indebted to ſaid partnerſhip are requeſted to come and diſcharge their debts before the tenth of June next, which will prevent diſagreeable conſequences.

May 15, 1794.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

RICHMOND, May 1.

We hear that accounts have been received by the Induſtry, Capt. Rudd arrived in this river from London, which place he left the middle of March, of a tumult in Ireland; that the Lord Lieutenant was obliged to leave that kingdom, and had arrived in England.

We alſo hear that Capt. Rudd ſaw the French fleet which lately ſailed from the Cheſapeake, about 100 leagues from the Capes.

NEWBURY-PORT, April 29.

Report of the Day.

A gentleman in this town, from Cape Ann, yeſterday, ſays—a veſſel arrived there on Friday laſt in a ſhort paſſage from Bilboa, in Spain, which brings certain accounts of the French having thrown a line of ſhipping acroſs from Calais to Dover, and landed 100,000 men in England.

NEW-YORK, May 2.

A letter from Falmouth (England) dated March 19, to a gentleman in this city ſtates, that the Saturday prints ſay, our cruiſers are ordered to bring in all Daniſh veſſels—the Turkiſh Ambaſſador has left St. Peterſburgh, and Roberſpierre has abſconded from Paris, the packet goes to Halifax with two mails.

May 5. By a gentleman who came paſſenger in the ſhip Draper from Dublin, we are informed that 1300 men had been ſent to Belfaſt by government, for the purpoſe of preventing an inſurrection, which, apparently would have taken place, had it not been for the troops.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.

Yeſterday in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, a reſolution was paſſed which exempts from the embargo, all ſhips or veſſels in the ports of the United States that are now loaded and bound to China, or the Eaſt-Indies.

May 8. In the Federal Houſe of Repreſentatives yeſterday, a motion was laid on the table contemplating a repeal of the embargo reſolutions.

On the 17th of March General Fitzpatrick, ſeconded by Colonel Tarlton, made in the Britiſh houſe of commons the following motion:

"That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, repreſenting that the detention of Mr. La Fayette, &c. was an act of great cruelty and injuſtice; that their liberation would tend much to the advantage of the common cauſe; and that his Majeſty would be pleaſed to take ſuch wiſe ſteps as he in his Royal Wiſdom might deem fit, to procure their enlargement."

The Prime Miniſter, however, oppoſed it, and of courſe it was loſt by a majority of 107.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, to a merchant in this city, dated May 2.

"We have tarred and feathered the Captain of a veſſel here, for imprudently reverſing the colours of the United States, and placing the Britiſh above. It is ſaid that the Captain has ſince drowned himſelf."

main in confinement here until that time.

"I left the troops that came with me in good ſpirits in the neighbourhood of Le Bœuf, to which place I expect to return in a few days."

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Philadelphia, 3d May, 1794.

SIR,

I am favored with your's of the 25th of laſt month, incloſing reſolutions of a meeting of delegates at Pittſburgh the 19th of the ſame month. In return, I tranſmit you a report of a committee of the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States, on the remonſtrance of the people weſt of the Allegheny mountains, as well for the information of the ſaid delegates, as of the citizens at large. This report I have no doubt will be adopted by the houſe, and I believe nothing further will be done at preſent on that ſubject, upon which the executive has laid before us voluminous negociations, which, however, are in confidence, conſequently I am not at liberty to enter into particulars, and can only inform you in general, that thoſe negociations are ſtill depending, and that our claim of right, as well as the intereſt of Spain, to an amicable and juſt accommodation, is ſtated in the ſtrongeſt terms. From the firm meaſures purſued by the executive, and the preſent ſeeming diſpoſition of the Spaniſh government, we have ſome good ground of hope.

On the ſubject of the weſtern poſts, we have alſo lengthy negociations, which have appeared in print, and with which I preſume you are acquainted, if you are not, I will tell you, they are not very promiſing: however, a ſpecial embaſſy is ordered to the court of Britain, on American complaints—the event of which, as well as of the Spaniſh negociations, we muſt wait with Chriſtian patience.

Your Pittſburgh delegates appear to plume themſelves on the acceſſion of force they have gained upon the ſea coaſts by the late ſpoliations on the American commerce; now, ſay they, America will make a common cauſe, &c. &c. This is, indeed, a very natural concluſion from the premiſes; but, alas, you are miſtaken! ſtrange as it is to tell, and although it will require all your credulity, in aid of my credibility, to make it believed, there are not wanting here ſome who can ſay, *your claims are ſtale*, and ought not to be admitted in company with the recent depredations on commerce, which may procraſtinate that indemnity *ours*, which ought to abſorb all other conſiderations, and for which, and which alone, we demand not only a ſpecial envoy, but an immediate guarantee. This is too dark a picture to dwell upon. You will be ready to conclude that weſtern blood weighs nothing in the ſcale of American politics; beware of this error; thoſe I have been deſcribing are far from a majority; nay, they are comparatively few in number.

Was my approbation of the proceedings of the delegates at Pittſburgh either neceſſary or uſeful, I hardly know, whether I ſhould moſt approve the manly firmneſs, or, with ſome few exceptions, the moderation with which they expreſs their ſentiments. I wiſh however, that in the few caſes alluded to, the mode of expreſſion had been a little varied toward the moderate ſide. I hope the delegates will pardon this freedom in their fellow citizen.

You are at liberty to make ſuch uſe of this letter and the incloſed report, for the information of the people, as you think proper.

I am, with much reſpect,

Your very humble ſervant,

THOMAS SCOTT.

The Committee to whom was referred, the remonſtrance of the People weſt of the Alleghany mountain, relative to the navigation of the river Miſſiſippi.

REPORT, That meaſures having been taken, and being ſtill purſued by the executive, by negociations with the court of Spain, to obtain, by peaceable means, the free navigation of the ſaid river, to which the United States are entitled by treaty; and having full confidence that this deſirable object will be ſteadily and vigilantly purſued by the proper conſtitutional authority, till it ſhall be accompliſhed, and viewing the ſubject as falling peculiarly within the limits of executive department, they are of opinion, that the ſaid remonſtrance ought to be ſent to the Preſident of the United States, for his information, having no doubt, that all due attention, will, as heretofore, be paid by him to the ſubject, and every practicable meaſure purſued, to obtain redreſs of the grievance complained of.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

AS I believe all who underſtand and purſue the real intereſts of this country, are deſirous of deciſive meaſures againſt Britain, the Senate's rejection of the non importation bill may occaſion ſome ſurpriſe. It is ſaid by thoſe who know, that the Senate would at leaſt have paſſed this bill, and perhaps have gone further, if they had not a few days before concurred with the Preſident in the appointment of an envoy extraordinary to negociate with Britain. This ſtep they thought abſolutely precluded them from adopting a legiſlative meaſure, which would render their negociation vain or impracticable, and diſcloſe to Britain the utmoſt length we were to go. As the Houſe of Repreſentatives had fixed the commencement of this law to the firſt of November, there was time enough before that date to know the intentions of Britain, and take our meaſures accordingly as effectively as now, and without an open quarrel between the legiſlature and executive. The queſtion, it is ſaid, was not made a party queſtion, ſome of both parties went over to the oppoſite ſide, and ſome of the moſt unqueſtionable patriotiſm left the houſe rather than vote with their friends for the bill. The negociation was conſidered as neceſſary, as the laſt effort for avoiding war. And the non-importation was conſidered as inconſiſtent with the negociation. And it is well believed that Jay will accept of no terms, ſhort of thoſe propoſed by the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Indeed, in my opinion, after the minority in the Houſe of Repreſentatives had ſucceeded in ſuſpending the bill till the firſt of November, there was little good to be expected from it, unleſs it had been accompanied with an immediate ſequeſtration, and a prohibition of all remittances. Had the bill paſſed as it was, our merchants would have ſent their laſt ſhilling, and pledged the full extent of their credit, to purchaſe the utmoſt quantity of goods before November. This inſtead of injuring, would have given a temporary relief, and new ſpring to the manufactures of Britain. That court, to enjoy the full effect of the ſpeculation, would have carefully ſuſpended her anſwer till then, and then given the anſwer we may now get by negociation. Perhaps the anſwer may come earlier by the Preſident's method, and be as favorable to us under the fear, as under the execution of the non-importation law. For I truſt Britain will now know, that there is not a ſpeculator nor a Britiſh agent on this continent, after the failure of this negociation, who will dare to ſhew his face or open his lips in favor of Britain.

The conſtitutionality of the appointment of Mr. Jay has been greatly queſtioned, and on very plauſible grounds. Indeed, conſidering the known diſcretion of the Preſident, one muſt wonder, that he ſhould have choſen indirectly to interupt and defeat a legiſlative meaſure, which the houſe of repreſentatives had taken up and acted on with proper authority, and were carrying through with diligence.

NOTICE.

THE Volunteers compoſing the company of Light Horſe, in the ſecond brigade of Waſhington county militia, are requeſted to be punctual in meeting at Henry Vanmetre's, on Saturday the 7th of June next, at 12 o'clock.

JOSEPH KERR, Captain.

May 2, 1794.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber on the 17th of April, a ſmall bay Horſe, ten years old, thirteen hands high, with a ſhort ſtiff main, part cut off on the near ſide, carries his tail on one ſide, ſhod before, a natural trotter. The above reward will be paid to any perſon that will deliver him to the ſubſcriber near Brown's ferry, in the forks of Yough.

DAVID JONES.

May 4, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living at the Nine Mile Run, Pitt townſhip, Allegheny county, on the 2d inſtant, a bright bay Mare, 14 hands and an half high, ſuppoſed to be about ten years old, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and a white ring round the near hind leg: The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

D. M'NAIR.

May 9, 1794.

Meaſon, Dillon & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT their Furnace on Dunbar's run, Fayette county, three miles from Stewart's croſſings, on Youghiogeny river, a ſupply of well aſſorted CASTINGS, which they will ſell for caſh at the reduced price of Thirty Five Pounds per ton.

Union Furnace, April 19, 1794.

Nathaniel Iriſh & Co.

HAVE removed their Store to the Brick Houſe in Liberty ſtreet, Pittſburgh, where they have for ſale a neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE on the moſt reaſonable terms. All thoſe indebted to ſaid partnerſhip are requeſted to come and diſcharge their debts before the tenth of June next, which will prevent diſagreeable conſequences.

May 15, 1794.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

RICHMOND, May 1.

We hear that accounts have been received by the Induſtry, Capt. Rodd arrived in this river from London, which place he left the middle of March, of a tumult in Ireland; that the Lord Lieutenant was obliged to leave that kingdom, and had arrived in England.

We alſo hear that Capt. Rodd ſa the French fleet which lately ſailed from the Cheſapeake, about 100 leagues from the Capes.

NEWBURY-PORT, April 29.

Report of the Day.

A gentleman in this town, from Cape Ann, yeſterday, ſays—a veſſel arrived there on Friday laſt in a ſhort paſſage from Bilboa, in Spain, which brings certain accounts of the French having thrown a line of ſhipping acroſs from Calais to Dover, and landed 100,000 men in England.

NEW-YORK, May 2.

A letter from Falmouth (England) dated March 19, to a gentleman in this city ſtates, that the Saturday prints ſay, our cruiſers are ordered to bring in all Daniſh veſſels—the Turkiſh Ambaſſador has left St. Peterſburgh, and Roberſpierre has abſconded from Paris, the packet goes to Halifax with two mails.

May 5. By a gentleman who came paſſenger in the ſhip Draper from Dublin, we are informed that 1300 men had been ſent to Belfaſt by government, for the purpoſe of preventing an inſurrection, which, apparently would have taken place, had it not been for the troops.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.

Yeſterday in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, a reſolution was paſſed which exempts from the embargo, all ſhips or veſſels in the ports of the United States that are now loaded and bound to China, or the Eaſt-Indies.

May 8. In the Federal Houſe of Repreſentatives yeſterday, a motion was laid on the table contemplating a repeal of the embargo reſolutions.

On the 17th of March General Fitzpatrick, ſeconded by Colonel Tarlton, made in the Britiſh houſe of commons the following motion:

"That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, repreſenting, that the detention of Mr. La Fayette, &c. was an act of great cruelty and injuſtice; that their liberation would tend much to the advantage of the common cauſe; and that his Majeſty would be pleaſed to take ſuch wiſe ſteps as he in his Royal Wiſdom might deem fit, to procure their enlargement."

The Prime Miniſter, however, oppoſed it, and of courſe it was loſt by a majority of 107.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, to a merchant in this city, dated May 2.

"We have tarred and feathered the Captain of a veſſel here, for imprudently reverſing the colours of the United States, and placing the Britiſh above. It is ſaid that the Captain has ſince drowned himſelf."

Beaver Town Lots and Out-Lots.

PURSUANT *to instructions received from the Governor, bearing date the 25th day of March last*, NOTICE *is hereby given, that unless the purchaser or purchasers of Town and Out-lots at Beaver Town, on the Ohio river, do respectively make his or their second payment within three months from and after the date of this publication, to the Receiver General of the Land Office in the city of Philadelphia, and take out their Patents, they will severally incur a forfeiture of the monies heretofore by them paid.*

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

April 12, 1794.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 22d inst. an indented negro man named DAN, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, near 18 years of age, had on when he went away, a tow linen shirt and trowsers, a black silk handkerchief, a new felt hat with a small buckle and ribband to it, black buckskin mockasins, a striped cloth jacket, had a scar near the corner of his mouth, and remarkable large feet, plays on the fiddle, its possible he may change his dress and pass for a freeman. The above reward will be given to any person that will bring him home or secure him in any jail, so as the subscriber will get him again.

PAT: TIERNAN.

Redstone Fort, April 24, 1794.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 15th of April last, living in Ohio county, near West Liberty, a negro man named BEN, 19 years of age, tall and slender built, a sour countenance, his fore teeth appears black, had an iron collar on his neck, took with him a blue coat with red cuffs and collar, striped waistcoat, leather breeches, and new shoes. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him in any jail, so that his master can get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, shall be paid reasonable charges.

DAVID CHAMBERS.

May 1st, 1794.

IRON for Sale.

A Quantity of excellent IRON, well assorted, for sale by W. H. BEAUMONT, at the Stone House in Second street, corner of Chancery lane.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1794.

Hemp Wanted.

A generous Price will be given in CASH, for good clean HEMP, by

MARGARET ROSS.

Pittsburgh, April 16, 1794.

FOR SALE.

FOUR hundred acres of Land, situate on the south side of Main Licking, in the county of Fayette, in Kentucky. This land is of the first rate. The terms will be made easy, and an indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to

ADAM BURCHFIELD.

Pittsburgh, April 16, 1794.

Jackson & Co.

HAVE for sale at their Store in the town of *Brownsville*, a general assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries* and *Hardware*, which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash or country produce, viz. wheat, rye, corn, oats, country linen, flax, hemp, beeswax, butter, cheese, tallow, clean linen and cotton rags, for which the highest prices will be given.

Redstone, the 10th of 4th month, 1794.

A Latin School.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that a school is opened by them in Franklin township, Fayette county, where they teach the English language grammatically and Elocution, together with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Languages, Geometry and Trigonometry, with their application to Mensuration, Surveying, Gauging, &c. as likewise Geography, and Civil History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic and Rhetoric.

It is in a beautiful and healthy part of the country, and boarding, washing, &c. may be had at reputable houses in the neighbourhood at the low rate of ten pounds per annum.

The school is under good regulations, and those inclining to patronize it may rely on a particular attention being paid to the morals and improvement of those committed to their care, by the public's humble servants,

JAMES DUNLAP,
WILLIAM LITTELL.

April 22, 1794.

NOTICE.

FIFTEEN *Dollars per month will be given to any persons who will engage to drive Pack-Horses for one year. One month's pay advance will be given by applying to the subscriber, at Joseph M'Dowell's mill, who is authorised to engage all who apply.*

SAMUEL M'DOWELL.

April 17, 1794.

Journeymen Shoemakers

Wanted.—Experienced workmen in that line will meet with good encouragement. A seat of boots will be ensured to one or two good hands, and the cash paid for every pair when made, if required.

THOMAS WHITE.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1794.

N. B. Lads from 14 to 16 years years of age, will be taken as apprentices to the above business, on generous terms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE opened an Office in the Town of Lexington, in the state of Kentucky, for the transaction of business on COMMISSION. Attention shall be given to the sale or purchase of lands, the registering and payment of taxes thereon, which the laws of Kentucky require previous to the first day of January, 1795, in failure whereof all lands are subjected to forfeiture within the state.

I will also settle accounts; collect debts, and do such other business as I may be favored with. My compensation for registering, will be 6d per 100, for all tracts of 1000 acres and upwards, and 9d per 100, for all under 1000 acres. Mr. Robert Pollord, of Richmond, will forward letters, papers, and money to my office, provided the postage is paid.

RICHARD TERRELL.

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by information given on oath, it appears that in the night time of the twenty second day of November a number of armed men having their faces blackened and being otherwise disguised, violently broke open and entered the dwelling house of Benjamin Wells collecter of the revenue arising from spirits distilled within the United States, in and for the counties of Westmoreland & Fayette in the district of Pennsylvania, and by assaulting the said collector and puting him in fear and danger of his life, in his dwelling house aforesaid, in the said county of Fayette did compel him to deliver up to them his commission for collecting the said revenue, together with the books kept by him in the execution of his said duty, and did threaten to do further violence to the said collector, if he did not shortly thereafter publicly renounce the further execution of his said office:

AND WHEREAS several of the perpetrators of the said offence are still unknown, and the safety and good order of society require that such daring offenders should be discovered and brought to justice so that infractions of the law may be prevented, obedience to them secured, and officers protected in the due execution of the trusts reposed in them, therefore I have thought proper to offer and hereby do offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each of the said offenders that shall be discovered and brought to justice for the said offence, to be paid to the person or persons who shall first discover and give information of the said offenders to any judge, justice of the peace, or other magistrate.

And I do hereby strictly charge and enjoin all officers and ministers of justice according as their respective duties may require, to use their best endeavors to cause the offenders to be discovered apprehend and secured, so that they may be speedily brought to trial for the offence aforesaid.

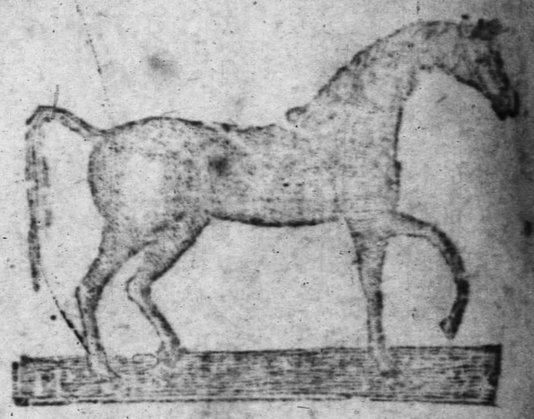
IN Testimony Whereof I (L. S.) have caused the seal of the U. States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the 24th day of February one thousand sevenhundred & ninety four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighteenth.

Go. WASHINGTON.

By the President

EDM: RANDOLPH.

The Famous HORSE



The Famous Horse

JOLLY CHESTER,

WILL cover mares this season at the stable of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, & at the stable of William Hall's within half a mile of William Ewing's mill—He will stand from the 15th to the 22d at William Hall, and then be removed to the subscriber's, and so alternately, week about, at each stand, during the season, at the low rate of Eighteen Shillings and one bushel of oats the season. Wheat at 4*s.* rye 3*s.* corn 2*s.* and oats one quarter of a dollar, will be received in payment, if delivered at full Ewing's or the subscriber's by the first of October next.

Jolly Chester is a dark bay, with a small star in his forehead, full 15 hands and an half high, remarkably strong and well built, and his colts are not excelled by any in this country. His sire was a full blooded horse, his dam was seven eighth blooded, her sire was called Wildair, her dam was a Ballyrock mare, formerly the property of Gen. Herod.

JOHN METZGER.

April 5, 1794.

THE FAMOUS HORSE

The Farmers Delight.

WILL cover Mares this season at the following places, viz.—At M'Nair's tavern the second week in April, the next week at David Calhoun's in Mifflin township. He will stand week about at the above places until the first of August next, when the season will end, at the low rate of seventeen shillings and six pence the season, thirty five shillings for ensuring, and one bushel of oats, payable either in cash, rye, corn, or oats, at cash price, delivered by the first of October next at M'Nair's tavern, or John Small's mill near the above Calhoun's; one dollar in cash and one bushel of oats the single leap.

The FARMERS DELIGHT is a dark bay, white feet, star in his forehead, 8 years old this spring, 16 hands high, strong and neat made, his sire was the full bull breed, and his dam of the Æsopus, his make and carriage will please any who may choose to examine him.

WILLIAM EACHES.

BULLYROCK,

WILL cover mares this season at the stable of William Jack, Esq. at the low rate of *Twenty five Shillings* the season, if the money is paid by the first day of September next, if not, *Thirty Shillings*.

BULLYROCK is a fine bay, with a blaze in his forehead, two feet white, mane and tail black, 4 years old this spring, strong and handsome, both moving and otherwise, and excellent for getting good colts. Pasturage may be had for mares brought a distance, and attendance will be given, by PAUL SHUEMAN.

Greensburgh, *March* 26, 1794.

Beaver Town Lots and Out-Lots.

PURSUANT *to inſtructions received from the Governor, bearing date the 25th day of March laſt*, NOTICE *is hereby given, that unleſs the purchaſer or purchaſers of Town and Out-lots at Beaver Town, on the Ohio river, do reſpectively make his or their ſecond payment within three months from and after the date of this publication, to the Receiver General of the Land Office in the city of Philadelphia, and take out their Patents, they will forfeiture of the monies heretofore by them paid.*

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

April 12, 1794.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the 22d inſt. an indented negro man named DAN, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, near 18 years of age, had on when he went away, a tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, a black ſilk handkerchief, a new felt hat with a ſmall buckle and ribband to it, black buckſkin mockaſins, a ſtriped cloth jacket, had a ſcar near the corner of his mouth, and remarkable large feet, plays on the fiddle, its poſſible he may change his dreſs and paſs for a freeman. The above reward will be given to any perſon that will bring him home or ſecure him in any jail, ſo as the ſubſcriber will gethim again.

PAT: TIERNAN.

Redſtone Fort, April 24, 1794.

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DAVID CHAMBERS.

May 1ſt, 1794.

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A Quantity of excellent IRON, well aſſorted, for ſale by W. H. BEAUMONT, at the Stone Houſe in Second ſtreet, corner of Chancery lane.

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A generous Price will be given in CASH, for good clean HEMP, by

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FOR SALE.

FOUR hundred acres of Land, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Main Licking, in the county of Fayette, in Kentucky. This land is of the firſt rate. The terms will be made eaſy, and an indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to

ADAM BURCHFIELD.

Pittſburgh, April 16, 1794.

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HAVE for ſale at their Store in the town of *Brownſville*, a general aſſortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries* and *Hardware*, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh or country produce, viz. wheat, rye, corn, oats, country linen, flax, hemp, beeſwax, butter, cheeſe, tallow, clean linen and cotton rags, for which the higheſt prices will be given.

Redſtone, the 10th of 4th month, 1794.

A Latin School.

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It is in a beautiful and healthy part of the country, and boarding, waſhing, &c. may be had at reputable houſes in the neighbourhood at the low rate of ten pounds per annum.

The ſchool is under good regulations, and thoſe inclining to patronize it may rely on a particular attention being paid to the morals and improvement of thoſe committed to their care, by the public's humble ſervants,

JAMES DUNLAP,
WILLIAM LITTELL.

April 22, 1794.

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April 17, 1794.

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THOMAS WHITE.

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RICHARD TERRELL.

By the Preſident of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by information given on oath, it appears that in the night time of the twenty ſecond day of November a number of armed men having their faces blackened and being otherwiſe diſguiſed, violently broke open and entered the dwelling houſe of Benjamin Wells collector of the revenue ariſing from ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, in and for the counties of Weſtmoreland & Fayette in the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, and by aſſaulting the ſaid collector and puting him in fear and danger of his life, in his dwelling houſe aforeſaid, in the ſaid county of Fayette did compel him to deliver up to them his commiſſion for collecting the ſaid revenue, together with the books kept by him in the execution of his ſaid duty, and did threaten to do further violence to the ſaid collector, if he did not ſhortly thereafter publicly renounce the further execution of his ſaid office:

AND WHEREAS ſeveral of the perpetrators of the ſaid offence are ſtill unknown, and the ſafety and good order of ſociety require that ſuch daring offenders ſhould be diſcovered and brought to juſtice ſo that infractions of the law may be prevented, obedience to them ſecured, and officers protected in the due execution of the truſts repoſed in them, therefore I have thought proper to offer and hereby do offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each of the ſaid offenders that ſhall be diſcovered and brought to juſtice for the ſaid offence, to be paid to the perſon or perſons who ſhall firſt diſcover and give information of the ſaid offenders to any judge, juſtice of the peace, or other magiſtrate.

And I do hereby ſtrictly charge and enjoin all officers and miniſters of juſtice according as their reſpective duties may require, to uſe their beſt endeavors to cauſe the offenders to be diſcovered apprehend and ſecured, ſo that they may be ſpeedily brought to trial for the offence aforeſaid.

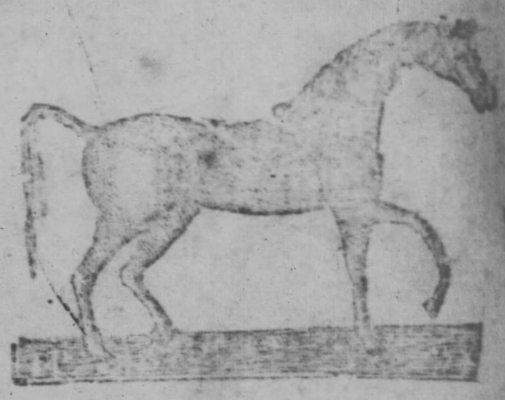
IN Teſtimony Wereof I (L. S.) have cauſed the ſeal of the U. States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the 24th day of February one thouſand ſeven hundred & ninety four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighteenth.

Go. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident

EDM: RANDOLPH.

The Famous HORSE



The Famous Horſe

JOLLY CHESTER,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber living in St. Clair townſhip, Allegheny county, & at the ſtable of William Hall's within half a mile of William Ewing's mill—He will ſtand from the 15th to the 22d at William Hall, and then be removed to the ſubſcriber's, and ſo alternately, week about, at each ſtand, during the ſeaſon, at the low rate of Eighteen Shillings and one buſhel of oats the ſeaſon. Wheat at 4ſ. rye 3ſ. corn 2ſ. and oats one quarter of a dollar, will be received in payment, if delivered at full Ewing's or the ſubſcriber's by the firſt of October next.

Jolly Cheſter is a dark bay, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, full 15 hands and an half high, remarkably ſtrong and well built, and his colts are not exceeded by any in this country. His ſire was a full blooded horſe, his dam was ſeven eighth blooded, her ſire was called Wildair, her dam was a Ballyrock mare, formerly the property of Gen. Herod.

JOHN METZGER.

April 5, 1794.

THE FAMOUS HORSE

The Farmers Delight.

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the following places, viz.—At M'Nair's tavern the ſecond week in April, the next week at David Calhoun's in Mifflin townſhip. He will ſtand week about at the above places until the firſt of Auguſt next, when the ſeaſon will end, at the low rate of ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix pence the ſeaſon, thirty five ſhillings for enſuring, and one buſhel of oats, payable either in caſh, rye, corn, or oats, at caſh price, delivered by the firſt of October next at M'Nair's tavern, or John Small's mill near the above Calhoun's; one dollar in caſh and one buſhel of oats the ſingle leap.

The FARMERS DELIGHT is a dark bay, white feet, ſtar in his forehead, 8 years old this ſpring, 16 hands high, ſtrong and neat made, his ſire was the full bail breed, and his dam of the Æſopus, his make and carriage will pleaſe any who may chooſe to examine him.

WILLIAM EACHES.

BULLYROCK,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of William Jack, Eſq. at the low rate of *Twenty five Shillings* the ſeaſon, if the money is paid by the firſt day of September next, if not, *Thirty Shillings*.

BULLYROCK is a fine bay, with a blaze in his forehead, two feet white, mane and tail black, 4 years old this ſpring, ſtrong and handſome, both moving and otherwiſe, and excellent for getting good colts. Paſturage may be had for mares brought a diſtance, and attendance will be given, by PAUL SHUEMAN.

Greenſburgh, *March* 26, 1794.